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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(DERBYSHIRE)

ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT

1964

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(DERBYSHIRE)

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT 1964

Chairman of the Council: Councillor J. W. Gadsby, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. J. Birks.

Public Health Committee:

Chairman: Councillor E. Walters.

Members: Councillors W. J. Birks, B. Boam, Mrs. A. M. Boden, C. Burnett, Miss J. H. Burnett, T. Dexter, J. W. Gadsby, J. Hodgkinson, W. Oxley, L. Page, L. G. Palfree, S. Shipman, Rev. E. E. C. Smith and T. Williams.

Public Health Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.,
D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

The Firs, High Street, Alfreton, Derby.

Telephone No.: Alfreton 614.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

MERVYN GREGORY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Town Hall, Ripley, Derby.

Telephone No.: Ripley 2331-2.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

KEITH WINT, M.A.P.H.I.

RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1964.

The year was remarkable in that no case of tuberculosis was notified. This is the first time that this has happened since notification of this disease commenced. However, as long as cases occur elsewhere there is a possibility of the infection being brought into the town.

The absence of cases of poliomyelitis is also noteworthy. The need for parents to ensure that their children are protected against this disease is stressed. Vaccination by sucking a lump of sugar cannot be made easier. If a child dies or is paralysed as a result of neglect by the parent to obtain protection against this disease who is at fault?

A major problem in Public Health Departments is the allocation of priorities. In an active Public Health Department there is always more work to do. It is necessary to keep priorities in mind to avoid their submergence by day to day pressure of trivialities.

In the end most work is routine work. A quota of plodding routine work must be carried out each week. Regular routine work will avoid and prevent the accumulation of unfinished important work.

Work on the preparation of the sewerage scheme continues. Preparation of a scheme for swimming baths continues.

The encouraging work on brighter paintwork in the town centre shows progress. Light paintwork needs cleaning and renewing more often than is sometimes realised.

The support of the Council during the year has been much appreciated. The Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor E. Walters, gives encouragement by his interest and comments.

The General Practitioners have been cheerful and helpful during the year. Good co-operation exists.

My thanks to many others who have been of assistance and have shown an interest in our work.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

These are kept to a minimum in this report, but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ripley supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in case of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

POPULATION

The estimated population of the Urban District at the 30th of June, 1964, was given by the Registrar General as 17,720. This is a decrease of 40 from the estimate made at the same time in 1963.

The estimated annual population for the last 10 years is given in Table 4.

BIRTHS

228 live births were registered in 1964, giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 12.9.

When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.07 the rate is 13.8, which can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 18.4. See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

INFANT MORTALITY

11 infant deaths were recorded, 8 occurring under the age of 4 weeks.

These figures both give death rates per thousand live births higher than those for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

STILL BIRTHS

The 6 still births registered give a rate per thousand births live and still of 25.6.

This is higher than the rate for England and Wales, but the numbers are small.

See Summary of Statistics.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 13, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 55.5.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years:—

Year	Number	Rate per thousand live and still births	Rate for England and Wales
1960	11	44.5	32.9
1961	8	30.3	32.2
1962	8	34.4	30.8
1963	8	29.7	29.3
1964	13	55.5	28.2

DEATHS

196 deaths were registered. This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11.1 which, after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.06, is 11.8.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

It is of interest to note that the Home Office has at last set up a Committee to inquire into the law and practice relating to death certification, coroners and coroners' courts.

The Committee is to recommend what changes are desirable.

Deaths from Individual Diseases

The 196 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System

94 deaths occurred in this group, 54 males and 40 females. Numbers 17 to 21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this number.

42 deaths were due to coronary disease, 14 to other heart disease, 23 to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 15 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

Cancer

38 deaths occurred in this group, 21 men and 17 women.

Death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

All of the 9 deaths from cancer of the lung were registered in men.

(See Table 5).

Pneumonia and Bronchitis

There were 10 deaths from Pneumonia and 11 from Bronchitis.

These are often terminal conditions with other conditions present or resulting from a poor feeble state.

Tuberculosis

There were 2 deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis. One man and one woman.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths registered in the Urban District.

Accidents

6 persons died following accidents.

2 men and 2 women died after being involved in motor vehicle accidents. An elderly woman died as a result of a fall and a young child died as a result of inhalation of gastric contents.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

103 cases of infectious disease were notified. The incidence of individual diseases was: Measles 36, Whooping Cough 32, Pneumonia 27, Scarlet Fever 5, Erysipelas 2, Puerperal Pyrexia 1.

Measles

36 cases were notified, the majority occurring in the 5 to 9 age group.

See Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Whooping Cough

32 cases were notified.

These occurred in children up to 14 years of age and during the Spring/Summer period of the year.

Pneumonia

27 cases were notified. These were spread over the whole of the year and occurred in both young and old.

See Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Dysentery

No cases of Dysentery were notified.

Many cases of diarrhoea, which might be due to organisms of the dysentery group, are never notified. Some family outbreaks clear up without medical attention.

It is important that food handlers notify the person in charge if they have diarrhoea. If they have been ill whilst abroad on holiday the person in charge should be informed on their return.

There is no difficulty about having specimens examined as a safety precaution in all these cases. The General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health can arrange this.

Tuberculosis

There were no cases of Tuberculosis notified in the District. This is the first year this has ever happened since notification commenced. It must be regarded as a milestone in the war against tuberculosis. Early cases are found by X-ray examination. Rapid treatment prevents a continuance of the infective state. These are major factors in preventing spread of the disease. Other factors such as pasteurisation of milk and the gradual evolution of herds of cattle undergoing regular testing for tuberculosis has been a great help. In fact there was a time when your Medical Officer of Health considered that cattle might run a greater risk of infection with tuberculosis from human sources than from other cattle.

PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE—IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and vaccination against Smallpox is available to all babies and young children.

After the initial course of oral vaccine and injections the most important reinforcing doses are those taken on or before school entry.

At the time of school entry the children take a step into greater group activity. The over-mothered may run more risk of infectious diseases than those freely mixing before school.

It is important, therefore, in order to prevent disease and possible disastrous effects to make sure that a baby has its primary courses of protection completed.

Reinforcing doses must be obtained on or before school entry.

Poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus vaccination are most important for young children. Whooping Cough vaccination is important for very young babies.

Smallpox Vaccination is commonly carried out during the first two years of life.

At the age of 13 or for those who are likely to be contacts of cases of tuberculosis, vaccination can be given which will give some protection against tuberculosis. This is important, as the number of cases of tuberculosis in the community become smaller. The risk of spread of infection from open cases is greater as the population has less experience of the disease. On the other hand detection is earlier than it used to be.

To those travelling abroad immunisation against typhoid and paratyphoid is very important. These diseases are quite common in many countries.

All the above protection can be obtained through the General Practitioner.

Protection against Yellow Fever when travelling to certain parts of the world can be obtained by appointment through certain County Clinics.

Measles can leave behind it various ailments and troubles. It is an extremely common childhood infection. Often not serious, but it can be so.

Development of a vaccine to protect against measles continues. This is especially important to those countries where the disease is even more serious than in England. In some places abroad death from measles is not uncommon.

With this stimulus measles vaccines are being tried out. It seems likely that this will be the next protective vaccine to be offered to children.

The problem of the infection of expectant mothers with German measles virus is a considerable worry. No vaccine has yet been developed. Perhaps the best answer at present is to ensure that all girl children have German measles. The danger period when the virus might cause abnormalities in the developing baby is during the first 4 months of pregnancy. This does not always happen. For instance, if the mother has had German measles she will be immune or she may have some immunity from an unknown attack of the disease.

If there is an apparent risk it is possible to approach the family doctor and obtain advice. Injections of gamma globulin, a blood preparation, may give protection from the effects of the virus.

It is interesting to note that the Education Authority has made special arrangements for married women teachers expecting babies to be absent from school if there is an outbreak of German measles. This is a very wise precaution.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

There has been a great increase in the interest taken in the welfare of older people. This has been very evident in the number of voluntary organisations taking an active interest.

Warden Scheme

The group of flatlets on the Elms Estate built by the Council have proved very successful. It is easy to walk round completed buildings and suggest improvements. The main point is that this accommodation exists and is in use for the benefit of all the occupants. In this age of planning, replanning and postponing it is pleasant to meet a project completed and found to have been very well worthwhile.

The County Council

The County Council maintain "The Willows," a home with places for older people. There is a waiting list.

Other accommodation for those needing more care and attention is provided at Babington Hospital, Belper, and at Shardlow, in South-East Derbyshire.

In spite of all this effort there is a constant need for more accommodation of all types. Against this must be set the points that:—

1. There will be an increase in the number of older people in the population during the coming years.
2. Those fortunate people who do receive this better accommodation and care live much longer than they would otherwise have done.
3. Medical care has reduced the possibility of dying from many things and continues to do so.

Family Care of the Elderly

With modern mobility of workers, young families move away from the district of their parents' homes. Older people tend to wish to remain with their old friends and in familiar surroundings.

Many families care for their elderly relatives and do a very good job indeed.

During illness and the closing years of life many families would be willing to go on caring for these older people much longer if they could have more help.

There is no doubt that there is need for more Home Helps, Night Sitters and even Day Sitters.

Whilst this will relieve pressure in homes and hospitals, both the accommodation and the help must be suitable and available.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board in its Quinquennial Report for 1957-62 includes the following:—

“Welfare Services have had to share with hospitals the burden of the problems arising from increasing numbers of old people in the community. There are still insufficient numbers of beds for elderly and chronic sick, and in addition significant numbers of acute beds are occupied by elderly patients, who either need to be transferred to long-stay beds or who cannot be discharged because they have no home or because of adverse housing conditions. These difficulties should not be the subject of mutual recrimination between the hospital and the welfare authorities, but each side should make its due contribution in terms of additional provision in a spirit of partnership. One of the Board's contributions, apart from additional beds, will, it is hoped, be the appointment of more physicians with specific duties in the sphere of geriatrics.”

A relative or a family doctor may telephone your Medical Officer in desperation asking for help. The Hospital Bed Bureau Staff, the County District Welfare Officers are most co-operative and helpful, but they cannot provide

accommodation which is not available. Cases are discharged from hospitals who really need some nursing care, because of the pressure of more needy cases. Some cases are admitted to hospitals because services are not locally available to support them at home or have not been fully used.

In all this a great burden is carried by friendly neighbours who do a tremendous job and receive little gratitude or sympathy. Even they would carry on longer cheerfully in their care if more support was available at local level.

Many old people are very conscious indeed of the burden they impose and put up with all sorts of things which they should not have to do. Sometimes a National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Old People would have been helpful.

In the end we all muddle through. Rather sad if one lives to be 99 years old.

Incontinence

With increasing age the muscles controlling the outlets of the bladder and rectum may become weakened, damaged or unreliable. The result is leaking of urine or faeces or both. This may only happen under stress or only in bed at night. It may be a little or a lot.

In a two-storey house with an upstairs lavatory or an outside lavatory resort may be made to a bucket. The increasing numbers of journeys to the lavatory becomes too exhausting.

The next stage may be the dribble with consequent increase in smell.

Many of these problems are eased and confidence may be gained by the use of incontinence pads. These are in the form of a pad which can be used in bed or in the form of pants, which can be worn whilst mobile. Washing of clothes and bedding is much reduced.

These pads can be obtained through the County Council Home Nursing Service.

The following suggestions regarding disposal of these pads was circulated in February, 1964:—

“Burning is difficult, if not impossible. It is suggested that the used pad is placed in a plastic bag, air compressed and the bag sealed by string, wire or knotting the fabric. This bag should be placed in a larger disposable paper or plastic bag and stored in a cool place such as a coal house.

“When arrangements are being made to supply the pads the person concerned should get in touch with the Chief Public Health Inspector at the Public Health Department of the Authority concerned to arrange collection of the stored used pads. It is suggested that this should take place each week when refuse is collected. It will be necessary for someone to indicate where storage takes place. Additional collections may be arranged if necessary.

“It has been suggested that plastic bags and storage disposable bags be supplied at the same time as incontinence pads.”

There should be greater appreciation of this problem with sympathy and assistance in the solution.

Meals-on-Wheels Service

This service continues to supply meals each week to some of those in need.

3,508 meals were supplied during the year.

Retirement Courses

Occasionally one hears of retirement courses being held. This is a useful preparation for a long and happy old age. It has been said that thought should be given to this between 30 and 40 years of age.

Laundry Service for Foul Linen

A laundry service is available at Ripley Clinic. It has proved of great value, particularly in the initial stages of rehabilitation of difficult cases.

Chiropody Service

This service for the old or disabled and those with a medical certificate is based on sessions at the County Clinic in Derby Road, Ripley, by appointment.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention—National Assistance Act, 1948-1957

No action was taken under this Act.

SWIMMING BATHS

The need to teach all young children to swim as early as possible must be remembered. The need for more provision for indoor physical activity in the winter months is often forgotten.

In considering modern baths the need for three categories of people stands out.

1. The learners—especially young children, the younger the better.
2. The swimmers—the largest number of bath users.
3. The divers—relatively few in number because:—
 - (a) It is a “one-at-a-time-” sport;
 - (b) Teaching problems;
 - (c) Danger to others in ordinary baths.

There is no doubt that a modern bath system is safer with three pools for three purposes.

The report of spinal injuries caused by divers diving on to persons in the water below requires that divers must be separated from the rest of the pool users.

The learners’ pool need be only big enough to take one class of learners and not very deep.

HOME SAFETY

The Ripley and Alferton Home Safety Committee continued to meet regularly and discuss many matters of interest. Resolutions are sent up to the Area Committee at Nottingham.

Successful poster competitions amongst the schools have been organised.

Attention was drawn to the use of Improvement Grants for making safer and more convenient homes.

Home safety is considered by many to be "just common sense." Some eight thousand deaths each year with thousands of injuries is a clear indication that "sense" requires training and is not very "common."

Visits to homes, offices and many public places indicates the thoughtlessness of the designer, the occupier or owner. The dark staircase, the absent handrail in houses, the frayed electric flex ("Oh, the cat always does that!"), the kettles and the pans without insulated handles, the windows which stick on opening are only a few of the sources of possible injury.

Efficient equipment is usually safe equipment. The Annual Home Overhaul should be the time to list equipment needing replacing. The amount of equipment now possessed by the average housewife is considerable and must receive attention if it is to continue to be used efficiently and safely.

It is too late when the house is burnt down to decide to renew that flex.

The fitting of electric flexes and plugs constantly gives rise to concern. Very often indeed the cable is not secured at all by the proper plug fitment. It is surprising that many more accidents are not reported because of failure of the flex. One would wish that the standard 13 amp. fuse was not always fitted, but one of suitable size for the appliance.

Safety legislation might well include a reference to baths and the provision of a suitable handle to grasp.

Staircases often have only one handrail. For the ordinary person this is probably adequate. The arthritic person, a person with only one good arm and those with other defects, including temporary incapacity, need a rail on each side of the staircase.

It is not good enough to say "Well, if you need two we can install two." Houses are designed to minimum standards. The staircase is too narrow for two handrails. Plentiful provision of ground floor accommodation or accommodation reached by a lift will overcome much of this difficulty.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alferton serves Ripley, Heanor and Alferton Urban District Councils and Ilkeston Borough Council. In addition the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

I have to thank the County Medical Officer and the many members of his Staff who have helped and advised me during the year. The pleasant relationship existing is much appreciated and helps a great deal in our mutual interests.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified in the District nor were any suspected cases notified for investigation.

CLEAN FOOD

During the year comments were made about the reasons for not smoking when handling food.

The main reason being the carriage of disease from the lips and mouth of the smoker on the fingers to the food being handled. Add to this the risk of cigarette ash and cigarette ends in the food and odour contamination.

Smoking is a most unsatisfactory habit.

Protective clothing worn on food premises not only protects the person's own clothing but protects food from the person's clothing.

White coats are worn because they are easily noticed if dirty, are smart, tidy, and give a good appearance. Coloured coats, whilst more striking, often conceal dirt.

Propaganda relating to food poisoning, flies and dustbin lids was used.

The increase in sales of prepared foods, sliced meats and many open foods make an appreciation of the dangers of bad food handling very important.

Breathing and coughing over open food, handling with the fingers food for immediate consumption must be regarded as near criminal acts and likely to result in illness.

The situation is worse because many people take these foods home and store them in refrigerators for indefinite periods. In addition, refrigerators vary considerably in the temperature maintained. The presence and growth of organisms is, therefore, unpredictable.

The work done by organisations like the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Association in running food hygiene courses must be given the greatest encouragement.

One hopes that domestic science teachers will give proper emphasis to this very important part of their task.

It is interesting to watch the staff in food shops serving their customers. The efficient use of "no touch techniques" requires constant use to be satisfactory. It is a delight to watch the skilled performer, the real craftsman.

Many of us are saved many unpleasant abdominal upsets by the sale of prepacked food. The dirty hands, the grimy fingernails sometimes seen are prevented from performing the work of a poisoner by modern wrapping materials.

In spite of these depressing pictures there are many good, clean shops in the town and handling can be excellent. The clean, bright, cheerful shops are a vast improvement on those of many years ago.

CLEAN AIR

Discussions and comments continued during the year on the various aspects of clean air.

Domestic Smoke

This is the source of air pollution in the town. Some householders have installed equipment which does not produce smoke on the grounds of convenience, cleanliness and overall efficiency.

It is always surprising to note the apportionment of expenditure in the home. The cost of a washing machine, a refrigerator, a television set and a vacuum cleaner are considered normal expenditure in most homes. This might be about £150 to £200. Yet a sitting room grate is installed costing £2 to £3. This appliance, only 25% efficient, has tons of coal at perhaps £10 per ton heaped into it during the year.

Is this because the average housewife has no practical education in organising the running cost of a home? Does her husband allow her to improve her working conditions?

Can a pensioner obtain an allowance to improve his home for older age?

Cigarette Smoking

The connection between cigarette smoking and lung cancer and chronic bronchitis is generally recognised.

The "will" to take action is weak. Occasionally the man or woman with a cough cuts down cigarette smoking or stops and experiences surprise when the cough is relieved.

The provision of more non-smoking accommodation and the vigorous requests of non-smokers for clean air should produce a more healthy environment for those who are not bent on suicide.

Vehicle Exhaust Fumes

These create rivers of evil smelling air in our streets. The movement of traffic helps to disperse them, but there are oily deposits on vehicles and surrounding objects.

Control rests with the Ministry of Transport Inspectors, the Police and public pressure and, of course, the user of the vehicle.

TOWN HALL

The internal redecoration of the Town Hall has given a cheerful, pleasant feeling to the offices. The old dilapidated gloomy decorations sometimes seemed to have their effect on the staff.

Whilst the smiles were present before they seem to last longer now.

Problems arise with modern light coloured decorations. Dust shows quickly and constant care is needed.

This illustrates the lesson we all need to remember. The air is dusty and dirty. Prevention of the dust will reduce the amount of cleaning and the rate of deterioration of the paintwork.

Light coloured finishes may not last as long as dark finishes. Deterioration is more obvious.

A paint gang with modern equipment should be able to go round a building cleaning and touching up very rapidly.

We have witnessed some remarkable speeding up in some County Council jobs. White-lining the road and tar spraying methods come to mind. Can we learn from this?

NOISE

The Chief Public Health Inspector deals with this problem in his report. It is necessary to remember bad-neighbourly noise. Often party walls in homes are badly designed and family noises disturb neighbours. Once a house is built little can be done to reduce noise transmission except for reduction at source. This is always the best solution, but one cannot live in silence. "Do it yourself" journals constantly have letters on this subject.

Often the obvious comment is that the basic design of the building was unsatisfactory.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year the poster board campaign continued as in former years to bring various topics before the public. Sometimes we had our own posters printed.

Circulars and leaflets were distributed to organisations and talks given when requested.

Much of the work is still done "person to person" and this is sometimes most effective.

Teaching and training in Health Education is a continuous one. The staff at the County Clinic do a great deal of this. Films, leaflets and posters are used.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics

Area in Acres	5,411
Population (estimated)	17,720
Population per Acre	3.27
Number of Inhabited Houses	6,047
Rateable Value	£491,226
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,008
Live Births registered	228
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	4.8
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	12.9
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.07)	13.8
Birth Rate, England and Wales	18.4
Still Births registered	6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	25.6
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	16.3
Deaths registered	196
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.1
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.06)	11.8
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.3
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.25
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	11
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	48.2
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	20.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	10
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate	46.1
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	1
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate	90.9
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	8
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	35.1
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	13.8
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	7
Early Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	30.7
Perinatal Deaths (still births and deaths under 1 week of age)	13
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	55.5

Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.047
Tuberculosis, other forms	0.113
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	0.006
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.508

Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.535
Cancer, other forms	1.636
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales	1.674

TABLE 1

BIRTHS

Births	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live	99	118	217	1	10	11
Still	2	3	5	—	1	1

TABLE 2

STILL BIRTHS — 1954-1964

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1954	6	23.6
1955	8	31.4
1956	8	26.4
1957	4	14.7
1958	8	29.4
1959	10	37.4
1960	8	32.4
1961	7	26.5
1962	5	21.3
1963	7	26.0
1964	6	25.6

TABLE 3

INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Infant Deaths						
Under 1 year of age	5	5	10	—	1	1
Under 4 weeks of age	5	2	7	—	1	1
Under 1 week of age	4	2	6	—	1	1
Perinatal Deaths ...	6	5	11	—	2	2

TABLE 4

COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1954-1964

Year	(Population Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live Births)
1954	..... 18,050	13.7	12.0	40.3
1955	..... 18,090	13.7	10.2	44.4
1956	..... 18,030	16.4	10.5	27.1
1957	..... 18,040	14.9	11.0	33.6
1958	..... 17,980	14.7	9.2	30.3
1959	..... 17,980	14.3	11.1	23.4
1960	..... 17,900	13.4	11.5	25.1
1961	..... 17,650	14.6	11.7	7.8
1962	..... 17,700	13.0	10.5	17.4
1963	..... 17,760	14.8	11.1	11.4
1964	..... 17,720	12.9	11.1	48.2

TABLE 5
CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
1.—Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—
2.—Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
3.—Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2
4.—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.—Measles	—	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	2	4	6
11.— „ „ Lung, Bronchus	9	—	9
12.— „ „ Breast	—	3	3
13.— „ „ Uterus	—	2	2
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	8	18
15.—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	—	2
16.—Diabetes	1	2	3
17.—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	9	23
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina	26	16	42
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	1	2
20.—Other Heart Disease	5	7	12
21.—Other Circulatory Disease	8	7	15
22.—Influenza	1	1	2
23.—Pneumonia	2	8	10
24.—Bronchitis	6	5	11
25.—Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	—	1
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	1	1
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	1
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformations	—	2	2
32.—Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	10	9	19
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2	4
34.—All Other Accidents	—	2	2
35.—Suicide	—	—	—
36.—Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
All Causes	105	91	196

TABLE 6
TUBERCULOSIS, 1964

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
45 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE 7
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1954-1964

Year	Respiratory			Non- Respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1954 ...	3	4	7	2	1	3	10
1955 ...	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
1956 ...	5	1	6	—	—	—	6
1957 ...	5	2	7	—	—	—	7
1958 ...	4	3	7	—	3	3	10
1959 ...	5	2	7	—	1	1	8
1960 ...	3	1	4	1	—	1	5
1961 ...	5	—	5	—	1	1	6
1962 ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
1963 ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
1964 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1964
AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-	2-	3 -	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	60 & over	Age Un- known
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	36	1	3	3	6	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	27	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	11	—
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	32	2	4	5	3	7	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1964
SEASONAL INCIDENCE

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Athrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	3	6	—	—	3	1	—	1	3	18	36
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	8	7	2	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	27
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	4	12	—	1	9	2	—	—	—	2	32

TABLE 10

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
1954—1964

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	14	—	—	—	12	—	—	2	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	11	16	6	11	5	13	6	9	9	4	2
Food Poisoning	—	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	13	354	—	65	530	57	36	396	13	365	36
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	64	56	62	78	94	82	50	50	21	37	27
Polio myelitis, Acute	8	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	21	5	8	76	16	24	11	6	9	6	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	59	55	19	8	119	31	10	4	—	—	32

RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth Annual Report.

Progress in dealing with unsuitable housing has continued and it is noticeable that this is now resulting in far more houses being improved and modernised following formal action than was the case a few years ago when demolition or closing orders were the usual result. The Improvement Grants Scheme is working well, but the rate is still too slow and legislation has provided powers to require improvements in certain circumstances.

The change over to compulsory 100% meat inspection (which was previously done in any case) has brought no problems in this area.

The presence of 104 pail closets is of concern, but there is little hope of progress with their abolition until the sewer extensions, now planned, take place.

264 premises, employing 1,587 persons, have been registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and anxious as we are to meet this challenge, the Act presents a considerable increase in the work of the department.

I am grateful for the support and co-operation received from Members of the Council and their staff during the year which, although not spectacular, has been one of steady progress.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. A. GREGORY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

The local authority has responsibility for demolition, repair and improvement of houses, the provision of sufficient new houses to let, and the redevelopment of areas of houses built for a bygone age.

Unfit Houses

During the year 32 houses were the subject of Time and Place Notices, 7 Demolition Orders and 30 Closing Orders being made and 16 undertakings to repair being accepted. 11 families were rehoused and 20 unfit houses demolished.

House Repairs

14 unfit houses were repaired and made fit after informal or formal housing action and many repairs were carried out under the Public Health Acts. At present there is a gap in the Council's powers in that they cannot require repairs under the Housing Acts unless the house is unfit.

New Houses

4 new Council houses were completed and occupied. At the 31st December 6 Council houses were under construction. Land owned by the Council for house building is almost used up and it is to be hoped that shortage of building land will not cause a hold-up in the programme.

It is estimated that fifty thousand families are homeless in this country. In addition, many thousands more live in homes which were built over a hundred years ago to a poor standard and are now obsolete, so that the need is great.

In a town of about 6,000 houses with an estimated life of sixty years (this period shortening as standards rise), simple mathematics will show that 100 new houses a year are required to maintain the status quo and advancement requires something in excess of this figure. Finance is the main obstacle to the achievement of this kind of programme.

The figures for the past five years are as follows:—

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Council	20 duplex flats	9 flats	6	4
2	converted into		17 flats	
	10 houses			
Private				
Enterprise				
22	43	32	58	74

Repair and Maintenance of Existing Houses

16 undertakings were accepted to repair unfit houses after formal action under the Housing Act; 41 houses were repaired by informal and 50 by formal notices under the Public Health Acts.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

During the year 13 houses were improved with Discretionary and 47 with Standard Grants.

Amenities	Standard Grants			Discretionary Grants		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Baths provided	32	39	39	11	3	13
Internal water closets ...	19	50	45	5	3	13
Larders provided	28	10	18	8	2	13
Hot water systems provided	28	43	41	11	3	13
Wash hand basins provided	32	43	41	11	3	13

In Ripley Urban District, according to the 1961 Census: 17 households were without a cold water tap in the house (8 shared this facility).

1,054 households were without a hot water tap (3 shared).

1,510 households were without a water closet within or attached to the building (13 shared).

We must hope that the present rate of about 60 improvements grants a year can be increased.

The Housing Act, 1964, has given power in certain circumstances for the Council to require improvements to be carried out. As soon as time can be found a survey of the areas involved and a further programme of publicity will be embarked upon to try to achieve this objective.

Pail Closets

There are now 104 pail closets in the area. None has a sewer available so that compulsory action cannot be taken for their abolition until sewer extensions are made. Persuasion by means of the offer of 50% grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act for closet conversions or Standard or Discretionary Improvements Grants is the only course available, and this continues. The relaying and extension of the Heage Road sewer in 1965 will enable three more to be abolished.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSANITARY CLOSET ACCOMMODATION IN URBAN AREA

	Housing Programme	Cesspool	Unsat. Drains	Total Pails
West	—	3	2	5
Butterley	1	—	7	8
Waingroves	2	1	1	4
Marehay	1	1	—	2
Ambergate	9	33	23	65
Heage	5	5	10	20
	—	—	—	—
	18	43	43	104
	—	—	—	—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table indicates the position up to 31st December, 1964:—

	Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Conversions completed prior to 1964	1,781	266	13	2,060
Completed as Improvement Grant during 1964	11	—	—	11
Removed from Register, 1964 (Housing Programme)	7	—	—	7
App. for conversion — Improvement Grant	12	—	—	12
Register of unsatisfactory closet accommodation at 31st December, 1964	104	—	—	104

CLEAN AIR

The position with regard to clean air has eased since the last report. The changes in the Act to allow grants to cover appliances using fuels other than gas coke have eased fears about fuel shortages.

Nevertheless public opinion remains opposed to smoke control areas and the Council has felt it necessary to defer any action for a further period.

No one opposes the principle of clean air—only the present means of achieving it.

It seems to me there are other ways which would go some way towards success. Firstly, why not give grants to those who will convert voluntarily in return for an undertaking to go smokeless? Although enforcement might be difficult it would be no more so than compliance with conditions under improvement grants which require repayment in the event of contravention.

Secondly, the Bye-laws require new houses to be provided with approved appliances. The list of these should be revised to exclude those only capable of using soft coke.

Thirdly, why not include the provision of approved appliances (revised as above) as a standard amenity for improvement grant purposes and add to the conditions the requirement that only smokeless fuels be used.

Finally, why should not all new houses be automatically smoke control areas.

Industrially, the district suffers from the presence of a Lime Works having eight vertical coal-fired kilns. These were erected under the direction of George Stephenson over 100 years ago and remain unchanged except for the introduction of a large limestone feed hopper above the kiln combustion chamber and the provision of forced draught fans to supply secondary air to the waste gases at the gas exit throat above the combustion chamber.

These kilns, which are under the jurisdiction of the Alkali Inspectorate, emit voluminous quantities of black smoke for long periods which cloud the whole valley in which they are situated.

Unfortunately this process is one in which smokelessness is technically difficult or impossible, and in these cases the Act is satisfied if the “best practicable means” of reducing smoke emission is employed. In spite of the lack of powers, efforts continued to try to improve the position here.

DIESEL AND PETROL FUMES

The problem of the discharge at low level of the products of combustion from road vehicles is still with us. The Ministry of Transport are conducting spot checks nationally and the improvement locally is welcome.

STATUTORY ACTION

Public Health Act, 1936—

Authorised Action.	No. of Premises	Work done in default	Notices served	Notices complied with
Section 93 (Nuisances) ...	22	—	17	11
Section 39	26	—	17	17
Section 24 (Sewers)	92	—	92	92
Section 45 (Closet repairs)	6	—	6	4
Section 75 (Dustbins)	11	—	6	5
Section 138 (Water supply)	1	—	1	1
Public Health Act, 1961—				
Section 32 (Food storage) ...	2	—	1	1

CARAVANS

There are 6 licensed caravan sites in the area containing 6 residential caravans and 3 caravans for holiday purposes.

The travelling scrap dealers remain a problem, to which the only answer appears to be municipal sites.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply is by the South Derbyshire Water Board, of which the Ripley Urban District Council is a constituent authority. A mains supply is available almost throughout the whole of the District, which is satisfactory in quality and quantity. There is no source of supply or treatment works in the area.

The Water Board makes regular examinations of the water going into supply. As all water is chlorinated before being passed into supply, the majority of samples are taken after treatment.

Typical chemical and bacteriological results are given in Table 6.

Only the proportion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Act, 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the pre-

vention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent undertakings.

During 1964 no new connections were made to existing dwellings, 10 connections were made to new dwellings.

Water samples are only taken by the Health Department as an occasional check and in cases of complaint or from private supplies.

NOISE

Complaints of noise have increased and these range from the next door dog barking to the noise of the circular saw, the factory machine, model aeroplanes and motor-cycling.

A sound level meter is available and one tries to use this to assess whether the case is one in which local authority action is justified. Unfortunately it is no substitute for personal judgment and bitter complaints are often made of factory noises at a level well below that of road traffic. All the factory noise complaints arise from industry in the wrong places.

Sites among dwelling houses are zoned for industry—presumably because of existing use rights—and noise complaints are inevitable. Industrialists cannot work in silence and one is reluctant to drive away industry so badly needed in the town. Efforts are therefore made to reduce noise to tolerable levels, but this satisfies neither party. The only real answer to industrial noise is the separation of industry from houses by good planning.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage arrangements for the area are not adequate. Some are of insufficient size, some are defective due to subsidence, most are overloaded, and some areas are without sewers. All the works are either unsatisfactory or so overloaded as to be unable regularly to produce an effluent to Royal Commission Standards.

Consultants have reported upon the work necessary and the Council has accepted the report, agreed in principle, to the work being carried out and is doing everything possible to avoid any delay. Details are now being prepared for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The work includes:—

New main outfall sewer from Padley Hall to Northern Sewage Works.

New Sewage Works on present site of Northern Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Street Lane Sewage Works, and rising main into Marehay Sewage System.

New outfall sewer from Southern Works to Marehay Sewage Works.

New sewage works on the present site of the Marehay Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Heage Sewage Works and rising main to Works inlet.

Improvements to Heage Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Derby Road, Ambergate, and rising main to existing outfall to existing pumping station alongside the railway embankment.

Extension of Thacker Wood Sewage Works.

New sewers to serve Slack Lane, Nether Heage, Heage Firs, Nether Heage, Dungeley Hill, Nether Heage, Street Lane, and Heage Road, Ripley, Lower Hartshay and Derby Road, Ambergate.

The relaying and extension of the Heage Road sewer will be carried out during 1965.

RODENT CONTROL

Compared with some other districts Ripley is fairly free of rats and mice. Many of the sewers are surcharged and this may be one reason. Reports by the public of the presence of rats and mice are appreciated. The necessary treatment to destroy them is free of charge.

PETROLEUM REGULATION ACTS, 1928 - 1936

The raising of the standards for the sale and storage of petrol continued during the year and all installations have been brought up to the standard adopted by the Council from the Home Office Model Code.

Licences in force during the year:—

Petrol	...	...	...	...	...	48 for 98,850 galls.
Petroleum Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	5 for 1,300 galls.
Carbide of Calcium	...	...	...	...	...	1 for 10 cwts.

DRAINAGE

Much time is taken up with the important duty of advising, supervising installation and testing drainage work, and this is well spent. Good drainage is a basic requirement of a healthy environment. The majority of owners are well aware of this and are grateful for such help and advice as we can give.

CESSPOOLS AND SEPTIC TANKS

There are now 152 cesspools in the district and the Council undertakes their emptying free of charge. Two vehicles are used, one of which is a combined cesspool/gully emptier. The improvement grants scheme is increasing this work and the sewer extensions will bring welcome relief. The gullies are now emptied four times a year with consequent improvement of surface drainage, state of sewers and the avoidance of the manual emptying of gullies which preceded the acquisition of this vehicle.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the area, the nearest being at Alferton, approximately four miles away. Ripley Development Association is making strenuous efforts to provide the funds for this necessary amenity and there are hopes that a start will not be long delayed.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1961

Routine work continues under these Acts to ensure satisfactory conditions for the health and welfare of factory workers. In co-operation with the Surveyor, an inspection of deposited plans is made and by this means arrangements are made to ensure that proposals comply with the Act and avoid the need for alterations after the building is completed.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Slaughter of Animals and Meat Inspection

There is one small private slaughterhouse which has been brought up to modern standards.

The amount of meat inspected is small, but it amounts to almost one visit per animal slaughtered. There is 100 per cent. meat inspection and no difficulty arises regarding overtime and Sunday slaughter as it does in many areas.

During the year one in four of the cows inspected was found to be in some way affected by disease and one in seven of other adult cattle and pigs, so that vigilance remains important.

Five persons are licensed to slaughter and stun animals.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Efforts continued during the year to improve further the standard of hygiene at many of the local food premises.

The majority of the premises operate to very high standards of hygiene. Insufficient time was devoted to this matter owing to pressure of other work.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Posters are displayed on certain Council and private notice boards on health matters and these provoke interest.

At the Ripley Trades Exhibition the Council's stand dealt with public health matters. Talks are given to local organisations and invitations are welcome.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year. Large items are collected free by arrangement.

The service falls short of the best present-day practice in the following respects:—

- (a) There is no municipal dustbin scheme, so that the bins provided are of assorted shapes and sizes, in all kinds of

conditions, and there is a continuous fight to keep unsuitable receptacles such as dolly tubs, oil drums, buckets, baths and the like out of use.

- (b) The scheme is not dustless and this raises problems of the spillage of refuse and of the hazards to health to the men who have to work in such dusty conditions.

Consideration was given to the paper sack system which has much to commend it, being dustless, more hygienic, eliminating the need for dustbins and providing a more pleasant form of employment for refuse collectors. A small number of sack holders have been obtained and are on trial in the area. These are now available for sale to anyone who prefers this system and the Council will supply the necessary sacks without charge.

The problems of absenteeism and official but dubious sickness loom large in the floating portion of refuse collectors. On one day, 13 out of 25 men were absent, nine without any previous notice. I am indebted to the conscientious few who work to maintain the service in these difficult circumstances.

It will be seen, then, that whilst the service is maintained, labour problems keep us very near to the brink of breakdown, and this situation is worsening.

Provision of Dustbins.

The Council supplies dustbins at cost price, plus a small delivery charge, and 60 were sold under this scheme.

Trade Waste

The fee for collection of trade waste from certain business premises remained at £1 12s. 6d. for each additional receptacle.

The number of waste units for which fees were collected was 44 in 1964/65.

Financial year	1963/64			1964/65		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Trade Refuse Income	81	3	0	71	8	5
Fees for disposal of loads of rubbish	32	11	0	23	2	0

The disposal of scrap cars is becoming a problem.

Refuse Disposal

Controlled tipping takes place at the Waingroves Refuse Tip. Operations there are satisfactory. Expenditure on drainage will be a continuous process. The area of the quarry now available to the Council is being rapidly filled and agreement has been reached and planning permission obtained for an extension of the area.

The main problems are vandalism, tip fires and the blowing about of paper in windy weather.

Transport and Vehicle Maintenance

During the year the Council acquired the following additional items:—

Dennis/Johnson Suction Road Sweeper.

Dennis Paxit III. Refuse Vehicle.

Morris Pick-up Truck.

The re-siting and enlargement of the capacity of diesel storage is completed and the raising of the roof and enlargement of the garages to accommodate the gully emptier and other larger vehicles acquired in 1964 is well in hand.

Personnel

The average weekly labour force for the year was 27.04.

During the year six changes in personnel took place.

Sickness and Absenteeism Records

Total possible working hours of all staff: 53,371.

	Time Lost 1964	% of Total Poss. Hours 1964	Time Lost 1963	% for 1963
Sickness (Paid)	3,646	6.84	2,755	4.85
Sickness (Unpaid) ...	603	1.11	353	0.62
Other time lost	1,904	3.57	924	1.62

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act came into force during the year and registrations have taken place. Little more than this has been done, but much work is ahead of us in this field.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One name appears on the register under the Provisions of this Act—a local furniture dealer.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One licence was again issued during the year under the Act.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

Section 146, Registration of Hairdressers

Detailed inspections have contributed to the high standard of hygiene practised at the local hairdressers' premises.

Registrations approved during 1964 ... Nil

Registrations cancelled during 1964 ... Nil

Register at 31st December, 1964:—

Ladies ... 11

Ladies and Gents ... 1

Gents ... 7

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

Milk Distributors' Register

Licensed Distributors of Milk ... 12

Dairies (other than Dairy Farms) ... 2

TABLE 1

Public Health Inspection of the District

HOUSING			PUBLIC HEALTH	
Housing Inspections	128		Clean Air Inspections ...	81
Public Health Act	221		Drains Inspected and Tested	140
Housing Conditions	51		Sewers	119
Unfit Houses	259		W.C. Conversions	8
Rent Act, 1957	8		Pail Closets	4
Standard Grants	167		Cesspools	65
Discretionary Grants	57		Dustbins	108
Overcrowding	3		Refuse Disposal	56
Council Dwellings	10		Refuse Collection	64
			Salvage Visits	33
FOOD SUPPLY			Caravan Sites and Control	
Bakehouses	5		of Development Act, 1960	14
Dairies	1		Water Supply	9
Ice cream—Retail	42		Miscellaneous	14
Ice Cream—Manufacture ...	1		Transport	138
Slaughterhouses	102		Rodent Control	42
Market Stalls	16		Disinfestation (Vermin) ...	26
Unsound Food (Visits) ...	51		Disinfection	6
Food Hygiene Regulations	124		Hairdressers	1
Food and Drugs	5		Petrol Storage	19
Milk Distributors	8		Noise Abatement Act	8
Preserved Food Stores ...	12		Health Education	10
			Keeping of Animals	2
SHOPS			Offices, Shops and Railway	
Visits	30		Premises	6
			Landlord and Tenant Act	1
FACTORIES			Litter	1
Factories, Workshops and			Verminous Premises	1
Building Sites	37		Verminous Persons	1
Outworkers	10		Public Conveniences	6
			Flooded Cellar	2

TABLE 2

Summary of Complaints Received

GENERAL HOUSING DEFECTS		INFESTATIONS	
General Defects	8	Rats	65
Chimney Stack	1	Mice	28
House Roofs	6	Cockroaches	31
Yard Surfaces	1	Ants	18
		Silverfish	3
WATER SUPPLY		Crickets	6
Insufficient and Defective ...	10	Flies	2
		Moths	3
WATER CLOSETS		Bees	3
W.C. Fittings	8	Domestic Smoke	12
		Unsound Food	51
ANIMALS IMPROPER		Offensive Smells	21
KEEPING		Water in Cellars	2
Dogs, Cats, etc.	2	Flooding and Pollution of	
Poultry	15	Water Courses	4
		Noise Nuisances	8
DRAINAGE			
Obstructions, Sewers and			
Drains	71		
Defective Drains	34		
Ditches	2		

TABLE 3

**HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT
HOUSES ELSEWHERE**

Return for Year Ending 31st December, 1964

Houses Demolished—

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced
In Clearance Areas	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas ...	20	7	2

Unfit Houses Closed (Under Sec. 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1))
Housing Act—

	Houses Closed	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced
Number of Houses	30	25	9

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were
Remedied—

	By Owner	Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority	41	Nil
After formal notice under Public Health Act	50	Nil
After formal notice, Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	7	Nil

DISCRETIONARY AND STANDARD GRANT RETURN

Discretionary Grants—

Discretionary Grants Completed	13
Amount of Grant Paid	£3,167 11s. 0d.
Applications Received	22
Applications Approved	21
Applications Not Approved ...	1

Standard Grants—

Standard Grants Completed ...	47
Amount of Grant Paid	£5,654 0s. 0d.
Applications Received	50
Applications Approved	48
Applications Not Approved ...	2

TABLE 4

MEASUREMENTS OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Total Undissolved Deposit in a Standard Deposit Gauge in Tons per Square Mile per Month

R—Rainfall. T.I.M.—Total insoluble matter		Recording Station No. 1—Wellington Street—Area of Dense Old-fashioned Housing.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

(b) Smoke and Sulphur-dioxide by Volumetric Method

Recording Station—Town Hall, Ripley.																																			
AV—Average Value. HV—Highest Value. LV—Lowest Value.										SO2—Sulphur Dioxide.										SM—Smoke (Conc. microgrammes per cubic metre).															
Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			Apr.			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2	SM.	SO2				
1964	AV 461	308	328	260	278	166	107	88	66	82	89	92	109	93	115	91	128	122	362	205	243	178	257	235											
	HV1049	654	857	563	680	340	342	242	158	163	220	201	240	178	225	158	331	299	868	528	623	325	1056	771											
	LV 137	88	89	87	55	62	62	49	49	63	39	52	49	55	34	29	24	46	138	32	35	58	35	80											
Recording Station, Council's Garage, Nottingham Road, Ripley.																																			
1964	AV 460	277	293	205	254	121	129	94	61	101	91	96	91	113	95	151	130	182	382	227	284	163	346	218											
	HV1021	555	742	570	527	293	217	218	126	354	178	205	119	217	216	238	289	372	809	360	481	353	1352	527											
	LV 148	87	76	43	83	12	91	5	49	25	57	87	36	33	44	81	46	97	164	128	106	52	76	50											

TABLE 5

TOTAL UNDISSOLVED DEPOSIT IN A STANDARD
DEPOSIT GAUGE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY FOR
THE YEARS 1959 TO 1964

Recording Station No. 1—Wellington Street, Ripley—
Area of Dense Old-fashioned Housing.

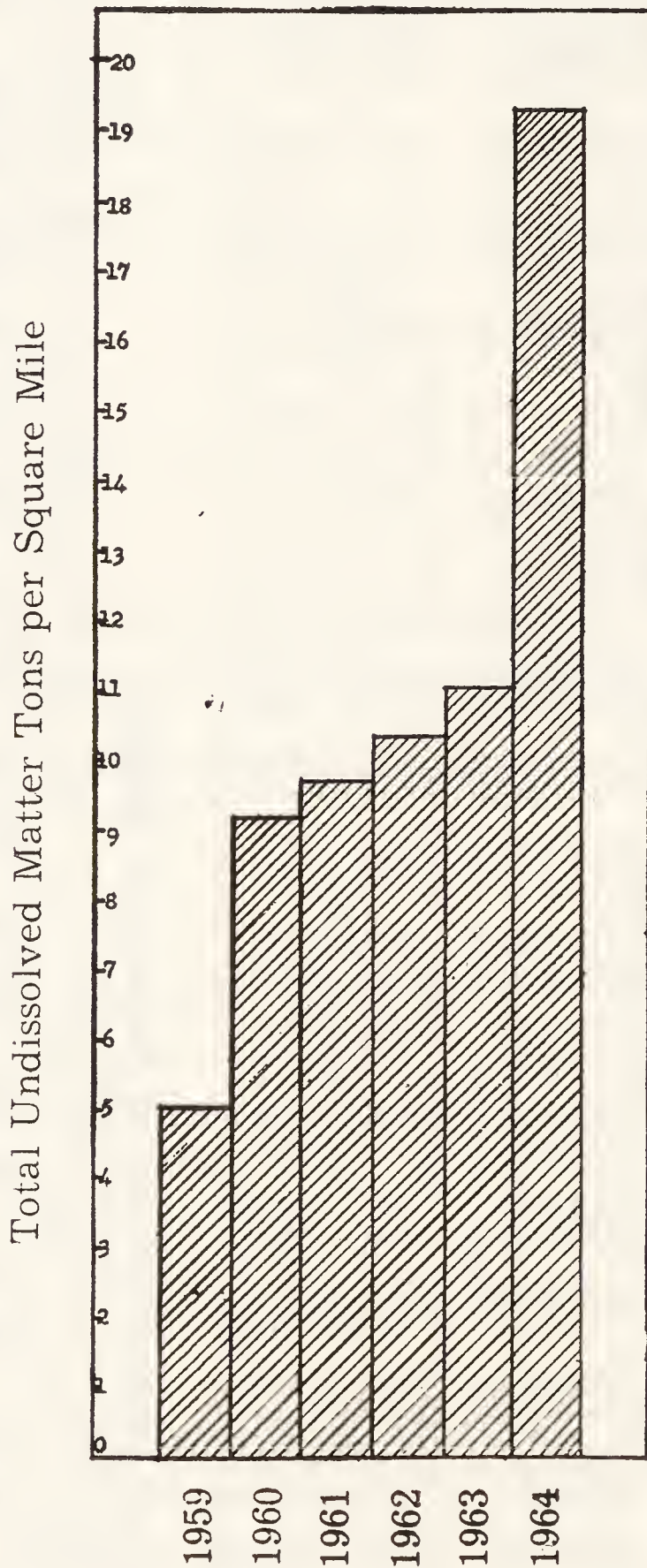


TABLE 6

WATER SUPPLY

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN AND RESULTS

Water Board:

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Chemical	2	2	—
Partial Chemical	51	51	—
Bacteriological	51	51	2

Following the two unsatisfactory samples, repeat samples were taken and these were found to be free from coliforms.

Public Health Department:

Chemical	1	1	—
-----------------	---	---	---

Typical Result:

Sample of water taken from tap over sink directly from main.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Appearance in 2-ft. Tube	Very faintly turbid, very faintly brown
Colour (Hazen Units)	Less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	2
pH. Value	7.80
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	170
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.06
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	2
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	19
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.14
Temporary	65
Hardness Permanent	55
Total	120
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.15
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	Less than 0.05
Fluorine	0.4

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of some pollution, but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

		Estimated Population Involved
No. of Houses in District connected to mains	6,028	17,754
No. of Houses in District supplied from Stand- pipes on Mains	1	6
No. of connections made during the year:		
New Houses	101	

TABLE 7
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	98	30	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excel. Out- workers' Premises)	14	6	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	Found	Reme- died	Referred To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
Sanitary Conveniences (S.1)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	1	1	—	1	—

3. Outworkers in August List:—

Making Wearing Apparel ...	29	—
----------------------------	----	---

TABLE 8

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Table (a)—Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Reg. during the year	Total No. of Reg. Premises at end of year	No. of Reg. Premises receiving a general insp. during year
Offices	88	88	—
Retail shops	136	136	—
Wholesale shops, warehouses	15	15	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	20	20	—
Fuel storage depots	5	5	—

Table (b)—Number of Visits of all Kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

Six. One of these was in respect of an accident and the remainder were enquiries regarding registration.

Table (c)—Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	734
Retail shops	637
Wholesale departments, warehouses	99
Catering establishments open to the public	80
Canteen	23
Fuel storage depots	14
Total	1,587
Total Males	738
Total Females	849

TABLE 9
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
Return for the Year 1963

	Types of Property				
	Non-agricultural				
	1	2	3	4	5
		Dwelling Houses incl. Local Authority	All other Council Houses	Total of Cols. 1 2 and 3	Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	60	29	89	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rat:					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	49	11	60	5
House Mouse:					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	9	18	27	1
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ...	43	250	115	408	10
Total number of properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rat:					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	18	12	4	34	—
House Mouse:					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	2	—	2	—
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	18	72	33	123	6

Sewer Treatment Results

	Total No.		Takes		Total Takes
	Manholes in Area	No. Treated	C.	P.	
July, 1964	190	190	(Results unknown)		—
April, 1964	377	289	(Fluorakil 3 used)		—
June, 1963	377	377	(Results unknown)		—
March, 1963	520	84	—	12	12
November, 1962 ...	520	75	13	2	15
April, 1962	520	72	3	2	5
November, 1961 ...	520	98	11	6	17
February, 1961 ...	520	66	5	4	9
July, 1960	520	63	3	2	5

Disinfestation

Treatments undertaken during 1964

Silverfish	3
Cockroaches	31
Crickets	6
Ants	18
Flies	2
Ermine Moth	3
Bees	3

TABLE 10
MEAT INSPECTION

Summary of Animals Slaughtered, Inspected and Incidence of Disease Found

	Killed	Inspected	Other No.	No. found diseased		T.B.
				diseases %	No.	%
Adult Cattle (other than cows)	26	26	4	15.38	—	—
Cows	76	76	18	23.68	—	—
Calves	6	6	2	33.33	—	—
Sheep	113	113	13	11.50	—	—
Pigs	119	119	17	14.28	—	—

Summary of Disease Found and Parts of Animals Affected

Disease	Part affected	Adult Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Pneumonia	Lungs	—	—	—	—	5
Pericarditis	Heart	—	—	—	—	1
Mastitis	Udder	—	5	—	—	—
Distomatosis	Liver	1	3	—	—	—
	Part					
	Liver	3	8	—	—	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides ...	Liver	—	—	—	—	1
	Part					
	Liver	—	—	—	—	5
Parasites	Liver	—	—	—	1	—
	Part					
	Liver	—	—	—	9	—
	Lungs	—	—	—	1	—
Pyelonephritis	Kidney	—	1	—	—	—
Nephritis	Kidney	—	—	—	—	5
Mammitis	Udder	—	1	—	—	—
Congestion	Lungs	—	—	—	1	—
Icturis	Liver	—	—	1	—	—
Fatty Degeneration ...	Head	—	—	1	—	—
	Liver	—	—	1	—	—
	Lungs	—	—	1	—	—
	Liver	—	1	—	1	—
Atrophy	Heart	—	—	1	—	—

TABLE 11
Sewage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of Houses	Estimated Population Involved
No. of houses connected to sewers ...	5,783	17,091
No. of houses not connected to sewers ...	226	669
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	2	
(b) New Houses	74	
(c) Other premises	—	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	11	

TABLE 12
UNSOUND FOOD

The number and types of articles of food inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

	lbs.
500 tins Fruit	533½
12 tins Fruit Juice	11½
256 tins Vegetables	196
18 tins Soup	15
61 tins Fish	27
31 tins Corned Beef	70¾
32 tins Tongue	92½
2 tins Jellied Veal	¾
15 tins Pork	26
23 tins Ham	215¾
55 tins Various Prepared Meats	46¼
5 tins Pork Sausage	4½
Lamb	73½
7 tins Chicken	2
3 tins Sago	3
22 tins Rice Pudding	21¼
60 tins Milk	52
41 tins Cream	13
Pears	924
1 bag Plums	14
4 pkts. Fish Sticks	
9 Steak Pies	
28 pkts. Plaice	
12 pkts. Steaklets	
42 pkts. Brussels Sprouts	
267 pkts. Peas	
2 pkts. Sliced Beef	
10 pkts. Pastry	
23 pkts. Cod Steaks	
6 pkts. Beans	
3 pkts. Beefburgers	
41 pkts. Fish Fingers	
1 Arctic Roll	

STATISTICS

TABLE 13

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS

Sanitary Cleansing

	£ 1963/64	£ 1962/63	
Wages, Superannuation, Insurance, etc.			
Collections and Disposal ...	13,241	11,908	
Cesspools	1,062	803	
Nightsoil	345	533	
	<hr/> 14,648	<hr/> 13,244	
Miscellaneous:			
Haulage	3,690	3,682	
Rents	26	25	
Protective Clothing	176	190	
Dustbins	83	91	
Tools and Maintenance of Tip Buildings and Sundries	284	653	
	<hr/> 4,259	<hr/> 4,641	
	<hr/> 18,907	<hr/> 17,885	
Salvage:			
Wages	2,018	1,850	
Superannuation, Insurance, etc.	407	373	
Haulage	224	407	
Sundries, incl. Rates and Power, Baling Wire, etc., and repairs to Bal- ing Machine, etc.) ...	174	170	
Proportion of Salaries and Establishment	117	103	
	<hr/> 2,940	<hr/> 2,903	
INCOME:			
Sanitary Cleansing:			
Sale of Dustbins	101	118	
Miscellaneous	13	5	
Trade Refuse (Collection and Disposal)	105	120	
	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 243	
Salvage:			
Sale of Salvage	2,630	2,593	

TABLE 14
GENERAL EFFICIENCY STATISTICS

	Number	Loads	Tonnage
Dustbins (weekly collection)	6,941	2,304	5,205
Cesspools (monthly service)	152	1,446	4,338
Pails (weekly collection)	104	50	127
Salvage (all forms)	—	411	329
Average haul to Disposal Point: 2½ miles.			

The Unit Costs for Various Services

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
For each Bin Emptied ...	2 5 10	2 9 2	2 6 8
For each Privy Emptied ...	1 7 10	— — —	— — —
For each Pail Emptied ...	5 19 2	6 10 5	4 14 5
For each Cesspool Emptied	9 11 3	10 1 1	13 3 6
Collection and Disposal per			
1 Ton of Refuse	2 9 8	2 10 3	3 2 2
Cost per 1,000 population:—			
Refuse Collection and			
Disposal	859 12 5	885 7 0	917 10 3

TABLE 15

Reclamation of Refuse—Disposal of Salvaged Materials

	1963							1964						
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper...	280	4	3	0	2,171	16	2	296	9	0	0	2,297	19	7
Ferrous Metals	105	2	0	0	274	7	3	83	3	0	0	177	4	0
Non-Ferrous														
Metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	1	7	83	18	6
Textiles	9	3	3	22	19	9	9	6	10	0	13	117	15	8
	395	14	2	21	2,618	15	4	390	16	1	20	2,676	17	9

TABLE 16

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

	Morris	Morris	Dennis	Trojan	Aveling-Barford	Allen	Bedford	Trojan	Massey Ferguson	Dennis
	74-RRB	332-NRA	308-CRB	YRB-132	372-CRA	PNU-49	158-BRA	829-HRA	823-SRR	MRB-918
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Petrol and Oils	46 16 1	46 15 4	109 4 8	36 7 3	8 0 5	6 9 9	140 17 1	53 13 10	61 16 0	91 1 9
Licences and Insurances	23 0 9	23 0 9	72 1 1	32 15 9	4 6 4	1 18 6	57 13 6	35 15 9	65 16 6	55 2 9
Loan Charges	—	—	—	—	85 7 2	—	—	154 2 1	—	—
Spares	30 2 7	48 3 8	57 7 7	34 8 11	—	6 8	543 10 6	119 8 8	17 9 2	30 1 7
Wages	16 17 1	33 4 4	83 2 10	59 5 5	11 15 5	1 6 11	291 18 1	75 18 4	28 9 0	41 10 8
Tyres	4 10 5	6 15 8	21 17 1	5 15 6	—	18 0	18 19 6	4 14 10	—	21 3 0
Garage Costs, Inventory and Administration	20 8 3	39 12 5	99 13 1	70 16 10	14 8 2	1 4 0	358 9 8	91 5 1	33 12 4	50 8 7
Less Insurance Income	—	29 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	59 12 2	—	—
	£141 15 2	£168 8 5	£443 6 4	£239 9 8	£123 17 6	£12 3 10	£1411 8 4	£475 6 5	£207 3 0	£289 8 4

Cost per hour (Year 1962/63)	1 10 ³ / ₄	2 5 ³ / ₄	4 5	3 6 ¹ / ₄	7 5 ³ / ₄	—	7 4	4 6	—	9 9 ¹ / ₄
Cost per hour (Year 1963/64)	1 4 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ¹ / ₄	3 8	2 3 ¹ / ₄	3 3 ¹ / ₂	—	14 5 ¹ / ₂	4 6 ¹ / ₄	3 1	6 6 ¹ / ₄

Allocation of Lorries :—
 74-RRB : Housing Van.
 332-NRA : Housing Van.
 308-CRB : Highways Lorry.
 YRB-132 : Housing Van.
 372-CRA : Road Roller.
 PNU-49 : Auto Scythe.
 158-BRA : Road Sweeper.
 829-HRA : Highways Truck.
 823-SRR : Massey Ferguson Tractor.
 MRB-918 : Highways Lorry.

TABLE 17

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

Type:	Regist. No.:	Dennis Diesel 645-NRB £ s. d.	Dennis Diesel TRB-331 £ s. d.	Dennis ORB-894 £ s. d.	Denn Diesel 557-CRA £ s. d.	Dennis NRA-229 £ s. d.	Bristol Tractor 359-RRRA £ s. d.	Morris 849-XRA £ s. d.	Dennis Diesel 3004-R £ s. d.	Dennis Diesel 6646-NU £ s. d.
Petrol and Oils ...	133 7 8	120 4 5	226 11 10	124 1 3	99 5 11	32 14 7	51 11 4	96 5 7	24 9 1	
Licences and Insurances	106 11 8	60 14 7	54 10 9	59 11 11	25 1 9	11 9 2	23 0 9	66 0 2	124 11 7	
Loan Charges ...	539 15 0	— — —	— — —	168 14 4	— — —	324 7 3	— — —	130 19 11	4 11 1	
Spares ...	52 5 2	56 18 2	18 13 10	86 4 2	53 15 9	44 9 2	10 0 3	16 1 11	4 8 5	
Wages ...	83 6 3	89 7 1	52 12 9	131 6 6	43 1 0	25 5 4	20 3 3	36 1 4	8 13 3	
Tyres ...	77 8 9	23 2 10	40 9 11	27 0 2	36 7 11	— — —	0 16 8	— — —	— — —	
Garage Costs, Inventory and Administration	98 9 1	106 17 3	63 12 9	157 5 10	51 12 7	30 0 4	24 0 3	43 4 5	10 16 1	
Less Insurance	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	49 9 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Income	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
	£1090 3 7	£457 4 4	£456 11 10	£754 4 2	£259 15 10	£468 5 10	£129 12 6	£388 13 4	£177 9 6	
Cost per hour (Year 1962/63)...	9 8½	5 0½	6 10½	6 7½	4 10	4 8	2 0½	9 7¼	— — —	
Cost per hour (Year 1963/64)...	10 9¼	5 8	4 4½	8 0¼	4 10½	4 3½	1 4¼	5 0	15 8¾	

Allocation of Lorries:—

645-NRB: Refuse Collection Paxit II.	NRA-229: General Duties, Side Loader/Open Lorry
TRB-331: Refuse Collection and Salvage Side Loader/Open Lorry.	359-RRRA: (Tractor) Refuse Disposal.
ORB-894: Refuse Collection Side Loader/Open Lorry.	849-XRA: Morris Van.
557-CRA: Cesspools (day shift), Pails (night shift).	3004-R: Cesspool/Gully Emptier.
	6646-NU: Refuse Collection Paxit IIIA.

TABLE 18

SUMMARY OF CLEANSING COSTS OVER ALL CLEANSING SERVICES

Year	Refuse £	Privies £	Pails £	Cesspools £	Income £	Salvage Expenditure £	Profit or Loss on Salvage £	Nett Cost of Cleansing Services £
1954/55 ...	12,003	81	1,304	815	1,082	2,022	941—Loss	14,203
1955/56 ...	10,999	83	1,359	776	2,659	2,715	55—Loss	13,272
1956/57 ...	11,674	58	1,358	984	2,641	2,659	18—Loss	14,038
1957/58 ...	12,392	28	1,107	1,305	2,978	2,682	296—Profit	14,536
1958/59 ...	13,226	33	956	1,464	2,877	2,266	611—Profit	15,067
1959/60 ...	14,142	28	872	1,314	2,809	2,248	561—Profit	14,795
1960/61 ...	14,201	11	964	1,356	2,829	2,593	236—Profit	16,297
1961/62 ...	15,017	1	928	1,410	3,110	3,524	414—Loss	17,471
1962/63 ...	15,915	7	783	1,490	2,593	2,903	310—Loss	17,952
1963/64 ...	16,194	—	491	2,003	2,630	2,940	310—Loss	18,998

